

From Italy, Nov. 1.

The King of Sicily is on the point of setting out for the Congress at Vienna, where it is said, he will enforce his claims to the Kingdom of Naples.

[Most of the foregoing articles are stated to be from the French papers.]

AMERICAN PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, FEBRUARY 27, 1815.

'To speak his thoughts—
Is every Freeman's right.'

TREATY of PEACE.

The treaty of Peace between the United States & Great Britain, was ratified by the President and Senate on Friday 17th and the ratifications exchanged with Mr Baker.

Mr Baker, the bearer of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace by the Prince Regent, and charged with the promulgation of the same at the British military posts and naval stations, arrived in Washington city about 8 o'clock on Friday evening.

The further consideration of the bill from the Senate, "to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America," was, on Friday last, indefinitely postponed by the House of Representatives—Yeas 74—Nays 73.

Letters from New Orleans say, that Gen. Packenham had brought out his wife and family, and was to be Governor General of New Orleans, and its contemplated dependencies; that a Mayor and Collector of the port of N. Orleans had also come out in the expedition.

The British General, Sir Edward Packenham, was an Irishman by birth and family. He was a brother-in-law to Lord Wellington, and brother and presumptive heir to the Earl of Longford, with an estate worth 30,000l per annum. The laurels which he gained in France and Spain, have withered and died on the banks of Mississippi.

A letter from New Orleans says, "During the action, gen. Jackson was running along the line crying out, 'give it to them my boys, let's finish the business to day.'" He is a noble Hero, and is adored by all his men.

GEN. JACKSON.

The public curiosity has been laudably excited with respect to general Jackson, the protector of New Orleans. This highly favored and most fortunate general, is a native of North Carolina, from which state he removed to Tennessee. For many years he was an able and successful practitioner of law, and was transferred from that profession to the Senate of the United States. This office he resigned, and was appointed a judge of one of the courts of Tennessee, which office he held until the approach of the war to the southern states. With the rank of militia general, he commenced his military career, against the Indians in the fall of 1813, and appears to have been better adapted for conducting a war with this wily, fierce and untameable race, than perhaps any person who ever commanded against them. The rapidity of his movements disconcerted all their stratagems, and relying chiefly upon the bayonet, the fury of his onset overwhelmed all opposition.

Early in Nov'r. last, when various movements of the enemy indicated an attack on Orleans; when from their extensive preparations, it is evident they intended a permanent judgment at that important depot of the western country, it became necessary for the government to provide an adequate

force for its defence. Most fortunately for that country, most happily for the safety and glory of the U. States, gen. Jackson was selected to command this force. His late memorable repulse of the brave and determined enemy, has not perhaps an equal in all history.

In dwelling with found remembrance, as every American must, on the character of gen. Jackson, two circumstances are particularly worthy of notice. The first is the extraordinary faculty of uniting so thoroughly in himself the confidence of every class of people under his command—Americans, French and Spanish—black and white—regulars, volunteers, militia and privates—and pouring into this heterogeneous mass the whole enthusiasm of his own heroic spirit. The other circumstance is, his unaffected modesty. Brilliant as have been his successes, he speaks of them as of the acts of duty; praises his officers his men, nay, the enemy—all but himself, the inspiring soul of all his armies achievements.

General Jackson is about fifty-five years of age, although health and a vigorous constitution give him the appearance of youth. In person he is tall and thin, with features expressive of his character, indicating firmness, penetrating and decision.

From the National Intelligencer. Extract February 11.

Copy of a letter from an officer in the U. S. Army to his friend in Washington City, dated.

Camy, near New-Orleans,

January 20, 1815.

The enemy have at length taken their departure, after having remained on the banks of the Mississippi for four weeks, within five miles of New-Orleans. They left their encampment on the night of the 28th ult. in the most secret and precipitate manner; they left on the field 16 pieces of cannon, their equipments and an immense number of ball; their dead were left in the most shameful manner, not half buried. They left 70 of their wounded in their camp and two surgeons, with a request from Gen. Lambert to General Jackson to consider them as prisoners of war; they being mangled in such a manner on the morning of the 8th by our cannon, that they found it impossible to take them off. Among the number several officers. We had an exchange of prisoners a day or two before they left here, those taken in the gun boats and about 40 we lost on the night of the 23d ult.—We also received an express from Fort St. Phillip yesterday, the British fleet left there and returned down the river on the morning of the 17th inst. after a bombardment of nine days, during which time they threw better than 1000 shells in and about the Fort; we have ascertained the enemy's loss to be better than two thousand on the 8th, and by their own accounts since the evening of the 23d they have lost 3,600 men, while ours does not amount to 100 in killed and wounded, we are also perfectly acquainted with their regiments and strength, they had landed 9,400. General Gibbs is also dead.

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

The Treaty!!

The treaty of peace, as ratified by the President and Senate contains eleven articles. The first article stipulates that all hostilities by sea and land shall cease as soon as the treaty shall have been ratified by both parties. All territory or possessions taken during the war to be restored to the respective powers, except some islands in the Passamoquoddy. The second article prescribes the time at which hostilities shall cease in the different parts of the world. The third article—all prisoners taken to be immediately released after their debts shall be paid in specie. Articles fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth—Commissioners

to be appointed to settle the boundaries in dispute. Article ninth—hostilities between the United States and Indian tribes to end immediately. Article tenth—both parties to use their utmost endeavors to suppress the Slave Trade. Article eleventh—ratifications to be exchanged at Washington within four months. Not a syllable about "Free trade and Sailor's rights"—not a word about the Fisheries or the East India Trade.

TIMES.

National Bank Bill.

The bill from the Senate "to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America," was indefinitely postponed in the House of Representatives on Friday last—Yeas 74, Nays 73.

Dates from Savannah to February 7 make no mention of the reported action between Gen. M'Intosh and Col Woodbine.

At the last dates, the great work for insuring a permanent peace in Europe, was slowly, but amicably progressing. Since the most delicate and important task of the congress, that of partitioning and distributing territory, has been nearly completed, we may safely presume that the tranquillity of Europe will meet with no interruption. Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia and France, will be in future, the leading powers of Europe. Spain is groaning under regal and ecclesiastical tyranny, and the violence of her spasms presages approaching change or a speedy dissolution. The other powers can be "rendered formidable only by circumstances." They never can attain sufficient magnitude and importance, to control the destinies of Europe. Bost. Gaz.

The brig Macedonian, which sailed in company with the ill-fated President, has followed her destiny, having been captured a few days out of port. She was to accompany the President as a storeship, on a long cruise, to a distant part of the world, and was as fine a vessel as ever sailed from this or any other country. She was built in Connecticut a few months since, for a cruise, and was upwards of 400 tons burthen.

The Constitution, Wasp, Hornet, Peacock and Syren, are the only U. S. vessels now at sea. The latter has been about 12 months, and was on the coast of Africa in May last, since which time nothing has been heard from her. No certain information has been obtained of the Wasp since the 28d Sept when she was cruising off Madeira. N. E. PALLADIUM.

SANANNAH, Feb. 6.—The United States brig WASP, passed close in with Tybee light, on Saturday morning last, and then stood to the northward and eastward.

New York, February 18.

At 12 o'clock yesterday Brigadier Gen. Boyd, the commanding officer in this District, received a letter from the Secretary at War, announcing that the President had received and examined the Treaty, and that there was no doubt it would be ratified—and directing him to give notice of the fact to the Commander of the British squadron off this port. General Boyd immediately wrote to the British officer, and enclosed a copy of Mr. Monroe's letter. The letters were sent down to the squadron by Major Spencer in the Revenue Cutter Active, commanded by Capt. Brewster.

Through the politeness of General Boyd we are enabled to present these letters to our readers.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Feb. 16, 1815.

SIR—It is with great satisfaction, that I have to inform you that a treaty of peace was concluded between the United States and Great Britain at Ghent, on the 24th of December last.

A copy of this treaty was received to-day by Mr. Carrol. It has been examined by the President, and will (I have no doubt) be ratified.

I give you this information, that hostilities may cease immediately between our troops and those of Great Britain. It will be proper for you to notify this to the British commander in your vicinity.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES MONROE.

To the Officer commanding at New York.

Head Quarters, Third Military District
New York, Feb. 17, 1815

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you, by Major Spencer, of the U. States army, a copy of a letter I have this morning received from the Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of war, to congratulate you on the

New Treaty

return of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and to offer you such refreshments as your ships may require.

I have the honor to be

with much respect, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servt.

J. P. BOYD, Brig. Genl.

Officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's ships of war off N. York.

The New Treaty.

By the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, the rights and possessions of both countries are left as they were before the war. The chief object of the war was the attainment from Great B. of a recognition of the principle, that neutral flags should protect all those sailing under it. This object has not been obtained.

Owing to the peace in Europe, the practice of impressment will cease for the present, but the principle remains as heretofore a disputed unsettled point. The United States have concluded a peace without obtaining that for which chiefly they went to war. This has been owing to the unexpected overthrow of the late government of France, and the sudden peace in Europe. Had the war between Great Britain and France continued some years longer, as every one expected it would, Great Britain would have been so straightened and reduced that without doubt the United States might have imposed their own terms on that nation. But when we consider that the peace in Europe happening contrary to all expectation; threw on us the whole immense land and naval force of England, we have much reason to congratulate ourselves in having obtained a peace without the absolute sacrifice of any of our rights.

Our making a peace on such terms, with out obtaining full security for seamen, is not then discreditable to the country, but owing to unexpected revolutions and changes in Europe which were not to be anticipated, and over which we could have no control. If we were now to go to war with Spain for the Floridas, and then owing to Spain's forming an alliance with France and other powers we should make peace without Florida, it could not be ascribed to timidity, nor would the commencement of the war on that account merely be adjudged improper.

The war which is just now finished has done the United States some injury; in many respects it has been of incalculable benefit, exalting them in the scale of nations and insuring the permanency of the government. A concise view of the evils and advantages of the war will be attempted in the next paper. PENN. REPUBLICAN.

The militia bill has passed the house of Representatives, with a multitude of amendments, which will be considered in the Senate. A resolution for the final adjournment of the present legislature on the 13th March, has been adopted by both houses. IBID.

The president has pardoned the Barratians, and all offenders against the revenue laws, provided they procure a certificate from the Gov. of Louisiana that they aided in the defence of New-Orleans.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London to his friend in this Country.

I sincerely congratulate you on the conclusion of a treaty of peace with England on terms which, under the circumstances are highly advantageous to our country.

Mr. Gallatin says that the holders of American government stock will have reason to congratulate themselves; as their profit on the sale of it here must be very great. In Holland its price advanced 15 per centum, immediately on the receipt of the news that a treaty had been signed at Ghent.